

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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No. 13.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

WHEAT RAISING; And the Grain Worm. (Continued from page 90.)

On the 28th day of April last I sowed two bushels of wheat, and on a part of this I sowed lime, as soon as it was fairly up, to the amount of 1 1-2 bushels to the acre. About the time of its heading out, I prepared myself with lime to sow on it, to prevent the ravages of the grain fly or worm; but in this I was disappointed, for from the time that I wanted to put on the lime to the end of five days, there was neither dew or rain enough on the wheat heads to make any of the lime adhere to the heads; but on the fifth morning there was a heavy dew, and I applied the lime on a part of the piece, not with the expectation of its doing much good, for I was confident that the work of the little rascals was finished; and all the good the lime did was to save the late heads.

The wheat was very handsomely grown; in height it would average 5 1-2 feet. From the two bushels of seed, I got 7 bushels. Could the worms have all been gathered up, their measure, it seemed to me, could not be much short of that of the seed sown. So much for this piece.

About the first of May I sowed half of the "Frayal" wheat that you had the kindness to send me. (I did not sow the whole, because you stated that you did not know whether it was spring or winter wheat; it turned out to be spring wheat.) This was sown within a few rods of the house. I watched it with much care. It headed out about the time of that sown April 28th. I found the enemy at work,—but two or three heads out, and no dew. I took my watering pot, wet the heads, and applied the lime in this way. I applied the lime lightly 4 or 5 times, on as many different nights. The flies continued to lurk around it, apparently with sour looks, and loth to give up their place of deposit. When I thrashed out this grain there was not a worm to be seen. The wheat was blighted by rust, although sown in rows.

In this wheat there was not the least injury visible from the fly; while a piece of my brother's wheat, about four rods from it, was completely destroyed by the insects.

Again, on the ninth day of May, I sowed the Black Sea and the Tea wheat that I had of you. A small part of this I limed over after it was up. There were peas on one side and oats on the other side of the wheat. This wheat I watched narrowly, because I was anxious to save it for seed; and before many of the heads had broken through their casements, I found the insects thick and busy on and about it. I applied the lime and ashes thoroughly, and after it was handsomely headed out, I went over it again with lime and ashes; at this time I considered the application just in the nick of time.

From the fourteen quarts of seed, with at least one-third drowned out, I got almost seven bushels of prime, plump wheat.

In this connection I wish to mention one or two facts, that are worth thousands of bare assertions. Among the oats, sown beside the wheat, there were a number of scattering heads of wheat and rye,

above the oats; and these heads were, about sunset and sunrise, completely covered with these little mischievous flies; and when the grain was harvested, the rye and wheat, among the oats, was entirely destroyed—not a plump kernel to be found among all the wheat and rye that grew among the oats, which was not a little; while among the limed there was not to be found one blighted head in a bundle.

Mr. Editor, these are facts; and I hope that before we are again accused of being vain or obstinate in speaking with confidence of the efficacy of lime and ashes against the ravages of the Grain Worm, they will be explained away by other undeniable facts, or have a fair trial of its efficacy.

Although I have already exceeded my bounds, I cannot forbear to mention, in this connection, the most proper time, as I suppose, to apply the lime.

If any one will take the trouble to examine a wheat head, he will find that the hull on one side is shorter than on the other—very much like a hawk's bill. Immediately after the heading of the wheat these husks open to put out the blows for seed, when in a short time they close up completely—yes, water tight. Hence it is very obvious that in applying lime, &c. it should be done before these husks close up. If it is put up after these husks close up, nothing from the lime or ashes ever reaches the egg or worm of the fly.

Here is where so many labor under their mistake in regard to the non-effects of lime on wheat.—The idea that if the lime or ashes is put on, hap-hazard, regardless of time or circumstances, it will prove a remedy, is clear moonshine.

Confident that there is a remedy against the ravages of the Grain Worm, in the seasonable application of lime or ashes, I hope the farmers will not forsake the growing of wheat to a greater extent than the past year. E. G. B.

North Yarmouth Centre, March, 1838.

P. S. Query. Do you or any readers know that frequent sweepings of grain will prevent its rusting? A large grower of grain told me that he found it a sure remedy. Whether it is so or not, I will leave for others to decide. E. G. B.

INDIAN CORN, &c.

MR. HOLMES:—The Trustees of the Kennebec Agricultural Society have, in their last Report, some very good remarks on the culture of this plant. "The raising of corn," say they, "upon cold lands, should never be encouraged; though, with high manuring, they sometimes yield a good crop. Our free warm soils, and such only, should be selected for this crop—made rich by manure, and planted early,—with an early variety of corn, will yield a good return, even in such seasons as the two or three past have been."

This I know to be the fact. I planted the year past, about two acres of land with corn, being a warm sandy loam, on the south decent of a hill, and without any other manure than what grass was turned under when ploughed in the autumn previous; though the quantity of grass turned under was not large. A few ashes mixed with plaster were applied to a part, after the corn came up. Some manure would undoubtedly have increased the crop very much; but owing to the shortness of the

season for preparation for sowing and planting, I could not apply any.

I kept no account of the labor; but estimating it at the prices it usually costs to cultivate such land, my corn did not cost me more than fifty cents a bushel. It will now sell for \$1.25 a bushel. I have included in the above estimate the rent of the land, or rather the interest of such sum as I consider the land worth, and the taxes; so that the net profit is one hundred and fifty per cent.

I had in the same field one bushel sowing of wheat—the land in much better condition. This was handsomely grown, but some injured by the Grain Worm. The net profit of this was about one hundred per cent. Had the Grain Worm not injured it, the profit would have been equal to the corn; but it must be remembered that the season was much in favor of the wheat.

The question now occurs, did the crop of corn exhaust the soil? This I cannot tell; but I think not: believing vegetable matter enough was turned under to maintain the fertility of the soil. The piece on which the rye was sown was a fine clover sod, and would probably have yielded ten or twenty bushels of wheat taking into consideration all risks; and about twenty bushels of corn. The rye was attacked by the black flies which I have mentioned in a former communication in the Farmer, which I consider the cause of its failure; for but few Grain Worms were found among it in comparison with the wheat, alongside of which it grew.

But this failure is not the first with me in regard to rye; and I consider it the most uncertain crop I cultivate on ploughed land.

The Trustees, above named, justly observe—"In seasons so cold as the past has been, something to warm and stimulate the soil is indispensable to insure any crop of corn. In short, for corn to thrive in cold seasons, its toes must be kept warm."

I have lately heard of a method to effect this, which interested me so much, I will relate the process, to induce experiments by other. A person took two casks of unslacked lime, and placed the same in alternate layers with green and coarse manure from the barn windows or barn yard.—When the mass began to heat and steam profusely, he kept shovelling it over until the whole pile was well blended. He then hauled it out while warm, and dropped it in the corn hills—and then planted his corn immediately; minding to drop his corn on one side of the manure, so that the heat of the manure should not destroy its vitality.

I have been induced to mention the above from the consideration that I have in some instances, in this neighborhood, seen some spots made as rich as dung could make them, and planted with corn, which after all yielded but a very moderate crop. These were evidently chilled by cold water filtering through the soil at some depth; and could sufficient heat have been produced, would have yielded abundantly.

But I would not be understood as advocating the idea that corn ought to be our principal crop, even in this section of Maine. Nor do I think it wise to abandon it. It needs more attention than has hitherto been bestowed upon it; especially in preserving early varieties, which shall at the same time be sufficiently productive to ensure a liberal crop. I

have tried one variety which ripened very early; but the product was small—I have given it up.—Perhaps I did not plant near enough together; though I planted it nearer than people usually do.

The Trustees also allude to the great amount of labor of men necessary to cultivate corn, as an objection to cultivating it largely. This is true of the ordinary methods of cultivation. But is there no way to abridge the labor? Have none of our farmers ever tried experiments of this kind? If they have, will they not tell us something about it?

J. H. JENNE.

Peru, April, 1838.

P. S. Since forwarding my communication on the subject of making butter, I find by looking over my old papers, an experiment in making butter in the winter, which had escaped my recollection. The writer appears to have been a female. She states that by setting a vessel with frozen cream on her fire frame over night, the cream became sufficiently warm to churn, or about as warm as milk from the cow,—that it did not then require more than two minutes to churn it—and this she had tried repeatedly. To those who have that or similar contrivances, her method will be better than mine. The principle is the same.

J. H. J.

Peru, April, 1838.

Wheat in Sangerville.

MR. EDITOR:—I observe in the Summary of wheat raised in Penobscot County, which is published in your paper of the 3d inst., the following sentence—"The palm for wheat raising should not be given to the Town that produces the most; but to the Town that raises the most in proportion to the number of its inhabitants." Then you go on to enumerate several towns and the number of bushels which such towns raise to every inhabitant—leaving your readers to suppose that you have enumerated *all* that have raised over six bushels to each inhabitant. In this you may be correct in all cases but one; but as far as this town is concerned, you give quite an erroneous impression.

According to the census of 1837, Sangerville contains 1115 inhabitants—and raised 10,792 bushels wheat, which is some more than nine bushels and twenty-one quarts to each inhabitant.

Sangerville, then, instead of raising so little wheat as not to be worthy of notice in a "Summary," stands third in the County—that is, there are but two towns in the County that have raised more bushels of wheat to each inhabitant.

I will conclude this article by requesting all who want a good chance to raise wheat to take a look at the farms in Sangerville, before they start for the far West—if they wish to raise a good crop of wheat easy, and reside in a town of steady habits.

I forward this communication, Mr. Editor, for publication; believing that you will readily correct an unintentional error—for such I consider that of the Summary.

Respectfully yours,

GREGORY.

Sangerville, April 24, 1838.

OLD AND NEW LAND.

MR. HOLMES:—A correspondent in a late No. of the Farmer asks the following question, "What is the comparative outsets and income of new lands, to be reclaimed from a wilderness, and old lands that have been kept in ordinary culture? And in point of comfort and convenience, to an industrious man with a family, which should have the preference?"

If "experience is the best school master," I am qualified to answer this question.

Your correspondent confines his enquiries to "an industrious man with a family."

To answer this we must enquire what are, or

should be, the primary objects of pursuit of such a person? To this we briefly reply present subsistence,—a suitable literary and moral education for his children,—a permanent support for himself in old age,—and establishing his children for life.

To the last particular, however, we believe the attention of parents is too anxiously directed, as far as property is concerned. A suitable literary education and good habits, is the best fortune a parent can bestow on a child.

For the attainment of the first object, "present subsistence," though in some instances crops of corn and grain are obtained at less expense on new than on old lands, with "ordinary culture," I doubt whether bare subsistence, without reference to future competence, would ever induce any one to prefer the wilderness to the older settlements. Again, with regard to the advantages of education the odds are fearfully against the new settler. This must be obvious without any particular illustration.

The attainment of the third object, a "permanent support in old age," will require a more distinct illustration; and to answer this understandingly, we must refer to some of the first principles of human action. The first is an ardent thirst after superiority, or at least an equality with others.—We can contentedly live on *that*, or in *that* style that our neighbors do. Hence, then, a man may, comparatively, be a prince or a patriarch in a new settlement, when with the same qualifications and means, he would be below mediocrity in older settled places. We may from this perceive, that the terms "comfort and convenience," must be understood with reference to the primary duties and pursuits of life. I have no doubt that if such a person as Ploughshare suggests, could bring his wife and children so feel as contented in an old settled place as in a new, with the same style of living,—in dress, food, and every particular, he might accumulate property as fast, and be as comfortable and independent through life, as he could in the new, and I believe more so.

But this supposes what is rarely the case. And thus I believe, from the force of this principle in the human mind, we find more persons who commence life in new settled places, obtain and retain a competency, than those who commence in older settled places; and this rule holds good as you progressively advance from the tenants of the rude log cabins of the pioneers of the forest, to the mansions of opulence in our cities.

But more than this, there are fewer temptations to habits of idleness and profligacy. And the improvements on his (the new settler's) land, if he be able to pay for it, increase like the deposits in a savings Bank.

I should then, as Agur in his prayer preferred the medium between poverty and riches, was I to take a start in life anew, prefer settling in a place so new that land could be purchased low, but so long improved as that the stumps should be so far decayed as to present few obstacles to the plough. Here you may generally find the means, to considerable extent, of moral and intellectual improvements. And the temptations to vice and profligacy have not attained their empire over the habits of industry and sobriety.

To "Ploughshare," in particular, I would say, that such a place affords the "Ploughshare family" the finest opportunity to commence operations with success. Form a connection in business with the Harrow and Roller families; and what would add much to your respectability, as well as facilitate your labors, I would introduce to your acquaintance a grave and singularly acute old Gentleman, called Science. Let old Esquire Honesty be your Magis-

trate; Industry your prompter; Economy your Legislator, and that grave old gentleman, Wisdom, who cometh from the "upper" country, the patron of your village, &c. With such a team harnessed on ahead, I will venture you, nay more, I will insure you a good journey through life; and when the trials of life are over, you shall obtain a "mansions" where the rust of care shall corrode you no more.

J. H. JENNE.

Peru, March, 1838.

THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1838.

Norcross' Patent Accelerated Spinner.

We have made mention of this invention in a former volume. It is an invention of Mr. L. Norcross, of Dixfield, in this State, for the purpose of spinning wool in families, and is destined to take the place of the old spinning wheel. A shaft with a crank at one end, and a cog wheel at the other, is placed in a light frame. Above the cog wheel is a spindle with an endless screw upon it, instead of the old fashioned whirl. By turning the crank the cog wheel is set in motion, which causes the spindle to revolve, and the spinning is then done as with any spindle. The improvement consists in the lightness, compactness, and ease with which it is turned. It takes up about two and a half feet in length and about one and a half feet in height, and one and a half feet in width. It may be fastened by a clamp to a table, if you wish to stand up and spin; or to the bottom of a chair, if you wish to sit down and spin or twist. It works perfectly easy. There are no bands to get out of order, and on the whole it is a very ingenious, simple, and efficient machine. We have had it tried in our family by a person who spun worsted upon it, and it performed perfectly well.

They are manufactured by Mr. J. C. Greene, of Fayette, in this County, who is a thorough and skillful workman, and those who wish may obtain them of him. Mr. S. Warren, of Gardiner, is agent for the inventor. We do not hesitate to recommend it to those who are in want of a good spinning wheel for domestic purposes.

Cast-Iron Harrow-teeth.

We have been informed by Mr. Asaph Holmes, of Kingston, Mass., who is engaged in the manufacture of Agricultural Implements, that he makes use of cast-iron for harrow-teeth, and that on light land they do extremely well.

In very stony soils perhaps they will not answer very well; but in common soils we have no doubt that they are the most economical teeth that can be used. They are harder than steel ones, and will wear longer; and if made of tough iron, will not be very liable to break. There may be a prejudice against them at first. There was the same kind of prejudice against the cast iron plough, but time and experience have done it away; and we believe that it will have the same effect in this kind of teeth.

The improvements that are making in Agricultural Implements, and the fact that the manufacturing of them is now engrossing the skill and attention of ingenious and skillful workmen, is very gratifying to the Agriculturist.

Formerly it was thought, even by the farmer himself, that almost anything would answer for him to work with—no matter how made, or however bungling might be its operation. But a change is fast coming over us, and the farmer has found by experiment that it is much the most economical to have good tools, and he is willing to encourage the best workmen in manufacturing them.

Lime a preventive of the Grain Worm.

We would turn the attention of our readers, to the communication of our friend E. G. B. on our page. The experiments which he relates are important, and he has no doubt given the true reason why some have failed in the same thing. They not apply the lime at the right moment. It was sown on, either before the valves or husks opened after they had shut, and of course was of no avail. This shows the importance of close observation all while experimenting, and the care that should be taken, to draw the right inferences from what we see.

ERRATA.—In the 8th number of the present issue of our paper—page 61—nineteenth line from top of the first column on the page, in the article on "The comparative Merits of our New-England System of Education," for "1 in 200," read 1 in 1200.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Querist" shall be attended to next week,—and also "Old Subscriber" reader."

The favors of "J. B. L. S.," "An Observer," and "M." are received, and will be attended to.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—We are unable to supply new subscribers with the back numbers of the eighth volume.

Notwithstanding we struck off some hundreds more of the first numbers of this volume than we had of the last, the increase of our subscription list has been such, that they have all been taken up, and many more called for—which we are unable to furnish.

MR. HOLMES:—Do Superintending School Committees, in general, consider themselves above the character of school teachers? A lad engaged in the town of Mount Vernon to continue out a school at a person had left. The lad called on the chairman of the Committee, and requested him to attend to his duty. He was refused a certificate which the law required him to have. The lad was satisfied in his own opinion that the Gent. was unqualified for his office, and did not attend to his duty he should. Soon after, the lad requested the Gent. to go with him before respectable literary gentlemen, and have a fair alternate trial. The Gent. refused; saying he had a family to provide for, and could not spend his time in that way. The lad then offered to pay him for his time and trouble, and urged the Gent. in a friendly manner. He still declined. At another time, when in the presence of several literary gentlemen, the Gent. was engaged pleasantly and feelingly to take his seat beside the lad, and have a fair and impartial trial with him, before the Hon. literary gentlemen. The Gent. utterly refused, saying "he had no idea of being examined in the character of a school master." Whether the Gent. considered himself above the character of school teachers, or whether he was afraid of friction in the examination is left for the public to judge. The lad still is in readiness for an impartial trial with the Gent. on the common branches of learning. A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

Fayette, Feb. 10, 1838.

NOTE. It does not clearly appear whether the lad was examined or not. If he was, and "found wanting," he must abide by the judgment of the committee. If there was a reasonable belief that he would have been employed if found qualified, and the Committee refused to examine him, we should say they neglected their duty. As it regards the challenge to go before Literary Gentlemen, there is no reason why it should be accepted. We would advise both parties to keep cool.

Neighborhood squabbles are always unpleasant, and never profitable. **Ed.**

Our thanks are due to Mr. Carpenter for his eloquent Address before the Penobscot Association of Teachers.

Also to the Hon. Horace Mann, for the first Annual Report of the Massachusetts Board of Education; and the Report the Secretary of the same Board on the subject of School Houses.

All of which we shall notice more particularly hereafter.

Silk Culture in Massachusetts.

The total amount of silk raised in Massachusetts and offered for premium the last year is as we learn from the returns at the office of the Secretary of State as follows:

	lbs.	oz.
Whole amount of Cocoons,	1390	5
Reeled Silk,	33	4
Reeled and thrown,	115	9

The total amount of Bounty due from the State in 1837 is \$271 19.

Subjoined are the names of some of the largest claimants for the bounty.

	lbs.	oz.
Armory Holman, Bolton, Worcester Co.	39	12
Samuel Healy, Rehoboth, Bristol "	20	00
Joseph Royce, Wales, Hampden "	17	00
Adam Brooks, Scituate, Plymouth "	9	00
Calvin Haskel,	9	04

We are surprised not to see the name of Timothy Smith, of Amherst, in Hampshire Co. The Report of his establishment is given in to-day's paper; from which it will appear that he has made almost 20 lbs. of silk of a superior quality. He gives it as his opinion that an acre of land well set with mulberry will produce an income of 500 dollars; and that 100 dollars will defray all the expenses of the operation; including the rearing and feeding the worms and the reeling and throwing the silk. This would be a great profit; and we have no doubt a pretty sure profit.

Having had the pleasure both of personal and written communication with Mr. Smith we shall subjoin some of his replies to queries proposed to him.

He says of the Multicaulis that he has not left his out through the winter. Some in his vicinity have survived the winter; though he considers them tender and very liable to suffer.

The white mulberry likewise suffered but not to the same degree as the multicaulis. This letter is dated Jan. 15, 1838, and therefore refers to the winter of 1836 7,—a winter remarkable for its severity.

He is of opinion that trees raised from seeds will become acclimated, and found capable of enduring our winters. This remains to be tested. The trees from seed imported by Dr. Stebbins through the instrumentality of the Missionaries in China in 1834 and called the Canton, he considers superior to any other mulberry for use. On what he grounds his opinion of the comparative merits of the different kinds of trees we are not informed; but shall treat this subject more fully on some future occasion.

He fed last year as he supposes about 75,090 worms and made about 20 lbs. of silk. He had foliage for more if he had had the worms. He is of opinion that one acre of white mulberry set in hedge rows, will yield foliage for 50 lbs. of silk; and is confident that one acre of the Multicaulis would yield double the quantity of silk to an acre of white mulberry.

In regard to the expense of making silk he considers that his reeled silk cost him about 2 dollars per pound; not over that sum, although it was a year of experiments; and he is strong in the conclusion that by using the best kinds of mulberry and better economy, that raw silk can be made for \$1.50 per pound.

We have given Mr. Smith's statements in nearly his own words. They are very important facts, which he has here detailed. We have much other valuable matter in this case, which we shall presently offer; and we shall constantly keep our eye upon this business as destined to be one of the very great interests of New England.—Though as in all cases, where the inexperienced adventure upon

untried enterprises, failures and disappointments are to be in some degree expected, this culture ultimately under the direction of skill and mature experience, will answer all the reasonable wishes and expectations of those concerned in it.—N. E. Farmer.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

CURATIVE OF CATTLE.

For the cure of Murrain, or Plague.—Take of the herbs angelica, rue, life-everlasting, culandine, yarrow, and marrows, each a handful, chop them up fine; then add of tar a gill, soap 4 oz., salt a handful; make these into an electuary, and give a ball the size of an egg for a dose, repeating it every two hours until it be convalescent, then intermit the dose every four hours until the cure be effected. If your beast be attacked in the field put it into a shed or stable, which should be fumigated by sprinkling chloride of lime over it, and keeping a bottle with a few ounces of it hung up in the stable uncorked. The noses of all the other cattle, as well as those which are sick, should be smeared with tar. Keep the stalls and stables clean. If a small quantity of tar were placed in the corner of each manger it would be well.

Another.—A Virginian informs us that a friend of his cured a valuable cow in the last stage of the bloody murrain by simply giving her two doses of sugar, of a pound each, mixed with water.

An unguent for a sore.—Take of hog's lard 6 oz., honey 1 1/2 oz., beeswax and rosin each 1 2 oz., and raw turpentine 1 oz. or 1-2 gill spirits turpentine, place the whole over a slow fire, stir well till they are melted thoroughly. Anoint the part three times a day till the cure is effected, taking care to wash it previous to each application with castile soap and water.

General drink for a cow or horse when sick.—Take 4 cloves of garlic bruised, a quart of new milk, three table spoonful of tar, three table spoonful of sweet oil, let them infuse for some time, and then give the whole at one drink.

To restore the appetite.—Take of rue, centaury, featherfew, horehound, sage and salt, a handful of each, boil the whole for 15 minutes in 3 qts. of beer or ale, then let it cool and strain the liquor off, give a pint at a drink for five successive mornings, not permitting the beast to drink until evening. If the animal's bowels should be costive, give it a quarter of a pound of epsom salts dissolved in a pint of water, after which let it have warm nourishing messes for a few days.—Farmer & Gardener.

Mechanical Curiosity.—We were much gratified the other day by the inspection of a steam engine admirably simple in its construction, which Mr. Ruthven, of this city, has just fitted up in his premises at the north end of the Canongate. The way in which the engine acts is thus:—The steam issues from the boiler through a hollow axle into a hollow and flattened cylinder fixed by the middle to the axle aforesaid, and rushes out with its full force from two holes near the opposite ends and upon different sides of the cylinder. The consequence of the rush of steam against the air is to whirl the cylinder round with immense rapidity; on the same principle that a firewheel is caused to revolve by the rush of gaseous matter from the end at which it is ignited. The motion thus generated is of easy mechanical application to any required purpose. In addition to its simplicity and consequent cheapness, this modification of the steam engine possesses the great advantage of securing the full force of the steam; while in the engines generally employed a very large proportion of the force is lost by the condensation which cannot be avoided when there are various intermediate stages between the issue of the vapor from the boiler and its application to the purpose of generating motion. The simple contrivance which we have described has been known for some time, but has met with unaccountable opposition and ridicule among practical engineers. If any one still doubts of its perfect efficacy, he has now an opportunity of removing his doubts by witnessing it in busy operation on Mr. Ruthven's premises.—Edinburgh Weekly Journal.

Drought.—By the last accounts there had been no rain at New Orleans for six weeks.

LEGAL.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.

The following article was written by a gentleman who takes much interest in the cause of education, and is kindly furnished us for publication. We would bespeak for it a careful perusal by all who are in any way intrusted with the instruction of youth, and particularly of superintending school-committees and school Agents.

SYNOPSIS OF THE SCHOOL LAW.**POWERS AND DUTIES OF TOWNS AND PLANTATIONS.**

1. Shall raise and expend annually, for the support of schools, a sum not less than *forty cents* for each inhabitant according to the last census by which an apportionment of Representatives was made, exclusive of the income of any incorporated school fund. March 11, 1834—Sec. 1.

2. Shall choose at the annual meeting in March or April, by ballot, 3, 4 or 5 persons for Superintending School Committee.—Sec. 3.

3. May determine the number and define the limits of school districts—at the annual meeting in March or April.—Sec. 3.

4. May choose an Agent for each district, at the annual meeting, or pass a vote authorizing each district to choose its own Agent.—Sec. 3.

5. When the amount of money raised for schools, exceeds the sum required by law, the town may direct the mode by which it shall be apportioned amongst the several districts.—Sec. 5.

6. May instruct the Superintending School Committee not to make an annual report.—Sec. 3.

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

1. Shall examine the qualifications of persons proposing to teach schools in town.—March 11, 1834—Sec. 3.

2. One or more of the Committee, shall visit each school at least twice, once within three weeks of its commencement, and once within a fortnight of its close; and inquire into its regulations and discipline, and the proficiency of the scholars.—Sec. 3.

3. They shall use their influence and best endeavors that the youth in the several districts regularly attend school.—Sec. 3.

4. May dismiss any instructor who shall be found incapable, notwithstanding he or she may have obtained the requisite certificates.—Sec. 3.

5. May expel from school any disorderly or disobedient scholars, when after investigation they shall judge that the peace and usefulness of the school would thereby be promoted; and may restore them again, on satisfactory evidence of repentance and amendment.—Sec. 3.

6. May direct what books shall be used in the several schools.—Sec. 3.

7. May fill any vacancy in their number, which shall occur after the annual election.—Sec. 3.

8. Shall make report at the annual meeting, unless otherwise instructed by the town or plantation, of the standing of the scholars in the several districts, the progress which they may have respectively made, and the various success which may have attended the modes of instruction and government of the several teachers.—Sec. 3.

9. On being certified of a vote of any district in legal meeting, to expend more than one third of its proportion of the school money, for the support of schools taught by a mistress, the Committee shall have power to determine, how much shall be so expended.—Sec. 2.

SELECTMEN AND ASSESSORS.

1. Assessors shall assign to each district, a proportion of the money annually raised, according to

the number of children therein between the ages of 4 and 21 years on the first day of May, exclusive of those attending any college or academy not belonging to such town, and exclusive of those laboring in any manufacturing establishment, whose parents or guardians do not reside within the town; and shall certify their assignment to the Selectmen.—Sec. 5.

2. If any parent, master or guardian shall, after due notice given him by the teacher of any school, neglect or refuse to furnish his scholars with suitable books, Selectmen of towns, or Assessors of plantations shall furnish them at the expense of the town or plantation, and add the amount to the next town or plantation tax of the delinquent.—Sec. 3.

3. Selectmen of towns and Assessors of plantations, when requested in writing by three or more qualified voters in any district, shall issue their warrant directed to one of the persons making the application, requiring him to warn the inhabitants of the district, to meet at the time and place, and for the purposes set forth in the warrant; notice of the meeting and its objects, to be posted on the district school house, if there be any in the district, and at one other public place in the district, seven days at least before the time of meeting, and also to be inserted in the newspaper, if any, published in the district.—Sec. 11.

4. Shall make a statement annually of the number of scholars in each district, between 4 and 21 years old, on the 1st May preceding; the number of school districts; number of scholars who usually attend school in each; amount of money raised and expended for schools, designating what part by taxes, and what from funds, and how such funds have accrued; how long school has been kept in each, and what part by a mistress; to certify upon oath in said statement, that it is true and correct according to their best knowledge and belief; and transmit the statement to the office of Sec. State, on or before 20th Jan. Feb. 13, 1837—Sec. 2.

DISTRICTS.

1. Each school district is a body corporate, with power to sue and be sued, to hold real estate, and apply it to the support of schools therein.—March 11, 1834—Sec. 6.

2. The legal voters when assembled in district meeting pursuant to due notice, may choose a Moderator, and also a Clerk.—Sec. 11.

3. May choose an Agent, when the town has so voted, which choice shall be made by ballot.—Sec. 3.

4. May determine whether the Agent or Selectmen shall take a list of scholars annually.—Sec. 3.

5. May determine what part, not exceeding one third, of the school money assigned to the district, may be applied to the support of schools kept by females; and may determine, or empower the School Committee, or a special committee chosen by them, to determine what description of scholars shall attend each school.—Sec. 1.

6. May vote that more than one third of the school money of the district, shall be applied to schools taught by females, and make known their vote to the Sup. School Com. for their approbation.—Sec. 1.

7. May determine the mode in which future meetings shall be called.—Sec. 11.

DISTRICT CLERKS.

1. Shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties, before the Moderator of the meeting, or a Justice of the Peace.—Sec. 11.

2. Shall make a fair record of all votes passed at any meeting of the district, and certify the same when required.—Sec. 11.

AGENTS.

1. Shall, before entering upon the duties of their

office, be sworn to the faithful discharge of the same; and shall continue in office one year, or until another is chosen.—Sec. 3.

2. Shall hire the instructors for their respective districts, and provide the necessary fuel and utensils for the schools.—Sec. 3.

3. Shall give notice to one or more of the Sup. School Com., on or before the opening of each school, of the time when the school commences, and the time for which the instructor is engaged.—Sec. 3.

4. Shall annually in May return to the Selectmen of towns and Assessors of plantations, a certified list of the scholars in their respective districts, on the 1st May, between 4 and 21, except those attending any college or academy, not belonging to the district, and those laboring in any manufacturing establishment, whose parents or guardians do not reside in town,—unless the district vote that this list shall be made by the Selectmen.—Sec. 3.

5. Shall, upon application of five or more legal voters in said district, issue his warrant calling a meeting of said district, and insert therein the reason and objects of the meeting; said notification to be posted upon the district school house, if there be any, and in one other public place in the district, at least seven days before the time of meeting; and to be published in a newspaper, when any one is published in the district.—Sec. 11.

6. May expend out of the district school money, a sum sufficient to supply the school with necessary fuel, and a sum not exceeding ten per cent. of the whole for incidental repairs of the school house, out buildings, and necessary utensils.—Sec. 14.

INSTRUCTORS.

1. Qualifications. No person shall be employed as a schoolmaster, unless he shall be a citizen of the United States and shall produce a certificate from the Superintending School Committee of the town or plantation where the school is to be kept, and also from some person of liberal education or literary pursuits and good moral character, residing within the State, that he is well qualified to instruct youth in reading, writing the English language grammatically, and in Arithmetic and other branches of learning usually taught in public schools; and also a certificate from the Selectmen of the town or the Assessors of the plantation where he belongs, that to the best of their knowledge he is a person of sober life and conversation, and sustains a good moral character. And no person shall be employed as a school mistress unless she shall produce a certificate from the Superintending School Committee of the town or plantation where the school is to be kept, that she is suitably qualified to teach the English language grammatically, and the rudiments of Arithmetic, and produce satisfactory evidence of her good moral character.—Sec. 4.

2. Duties. It shall be the duty of the Presidents, Professors and Tutors of Colleges, and the Preceptors and Teachers of Academies, and all other instructors of youth, to take diligent care, and exert their best endeavors to impress on the minds of children and youth committed to their care and instruction, the principles of morality and justice, and a sacred regard to truth, love to their country, humanity and universal benevolence; sobriety, industry and frugality; chastity, moderation and temperance; and all other virtues which are the ornaments of human society. And it shall be the duty of such instructors to endeavor to lead those under their care, (as their ages and capacities will admit) into a particular understanding of the tendency of the before mentioned virtues, to preserve and perfect a republican constitution, and secure the blessings of liberty, as well as to promote their future

happiness, and the tendency of the opposite vices to slavery, degradation and ruin.—Sec. 2.

3. Instructors dismissed by the Superintending School Committee, who have previously obtained the requisite certificates of qualifications, shall be entitled to pay, for the time they may have kept.—Sec. 3.

4. Any master who shall teach any public school, without producing prior to commencing the same, the certificates required by law, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding his wages for the time, and shall not be entitled to recover any pay for his services.—Sec. 3.

PENALTIES.

1. If any town neglects to raise the sum required by law for schools, it shall forfeit a sum not less than twice nor more than four times the amount of the deficiency.—Sec. 5.

2. If any town shall neglect to choose Superintending School Committee, it shall forfeit not less than 30 nor more than \$200.—Sec. 5.

3. Both the above penalties may be recovered by indictment or information in any court competent to try the same, and shall be paid into the town Treasury for the support of schools in addition to the sum required by law to be raised for that purpose, and the costs of prosecution into the County Treasury.—Sec. 19.

4. If the town neglects for one year to appropriate the fine, as above prescribed, it shall be forfeited, and may be recovered by action of debt by any person who may sue therefor.—Sec. 19.

Districts may be made of parts of adjoining towns.—Secs. 6-7.

School Houses.—Secs.—8-9-10—part of 11-12-13.

Portland &c.—Sec. 17.

Islands.—Sec. 18.

Bank tax appropriated to primary schools—March 4, 1833.

Distributed by returns of Selectmen & Assessors—Feb. 13, 1837.—Sec. 3.

Secretary of State to furnish blanks for returns—do.—Sec. 4.

Records of school district clerks evidence in certain cases.—March 21, 1837.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

I herewith communicate for your consideration, a communication addressed to me by the Secretary of State of the United States, with the correspondence therein referred to, in reference to the North Eastern Boundary. This communication is made by request of the President of the United States, and in compliance with his suggestion, I ask your careful and deliberate attention to the facts and propositions therein contained. The duty devolving on me would perhaps be performed by the simple communication of these documents, without any remarks or comments of my own.—But this subject, always interesting to Maine, has become more so by this direct application on the part of the President of the United States for the expression of the wishes and the will of this State in reference to the adjustment of this long pending question, and feeling a deep interest, personally and officially, in every thing that relates to it, and anxious mainly, that the rights of Maine should not be jeopardized or impaired, I feel it to be a duty which I owe to the people, who have assigned me my part of responsibility, to speak my honest opinion and views plainly and unreservedly upon the grave matters now submitted to you. I ask for my views no other weight or influence than such as their intrinsic value may entitle them, and I desire only to be regarded as connected with you, in guarding with watchful care the great interests entrusted to us, and doing my duty in this important crisis according to my best judgment. If my views are erroneous, or if I

am in your opinion unnecessarily strict or severe in my judgment of intentions, or too limited in my suggestions of policy, I trust to you to correct or overrule me—I assume no right to dictate or control your action.

In the communication from Mr. Forsyth, in connection with a very lucid and interesting history of the negotiations between the two governments, we are informed, that the discussions between the Federal Government and that of Great Britain have arrived at a stage, in which the President thinks it due to the State of Maine and necessary to the intelligent action of the General Government, to take the sense of this State in regard to the expediency of opening a direct negotiation for the establishment of a *conventional line*; and if Maine should deem an attempt to adjust the matter in controversy in that form, advisable, then to ask the assent of Maine to the same.

The grave and important question therefore presented for your consideration as you will more fully perceive by the document referred to, is whether you will clothe the Executive of the United States with the unlimited power of fixing a new and conventional line, in lieu of the treaty boundary.

It is certainly gratifying to perceive that the right of Maine to be heard and consulted before the treaty line is abandoned, is fully recognized by the General Government, and I have no doubt the Legislature of Maine will approach the consideration of the proposition in the same spirit it is offered, and with an anxious desire to terminate this long pending and embarrassing question; if it can be done without too great a sacrifice of honor and right. Although the documents are somewhat voluminous, the proposition is single and simple in its character and easily understood.

I have given to the subject all the reflection and examination I have been able to bestow, since the reception of the documents, and with a most anxious desire to acquiesce in any feasible scheme of adjustment, or any reasonable proposition for a settlement, I feel constrained to say that I can see little to hope, and much to fear from the proposed departure from the treaty line.

I think that the most cursory examination of the correspondence and movements on the part of Great Britain, must satisfy any one, that the leading object which her diplomatists have had in view since the result of the arbitration, has been to destroy, or lay aside the treaty line—to lead us away from the clear, unambiguous, definite terms of that treaty—and involve us in interminable discussions, propositions and replies in relation to conventional lines, no one of which would be acceptable unless it gave to them a large part of our territory.

We find that in May 1833, very soon after the President in pursuance of the advice of the Senate had opened a new negotiation to ascertain the line according to the treaty of 1783—to which treaty line, the negotiation of course was confined, the British Minister suggested, "That this perplexed and hitherto interminable question could only be set at rest by an abandonment of the *defective* description of boundary contained in the treaty, and by the two Governments mutually agreeing upon a *conventional line* more convenient to both parties."

The same intention is apparent in the refusal to acquiesce in the proposition to refer the settlement of the treaty line to a commission, to be constituted of an equal number chosen by each party, with an umpire to be designated by a friendly power from the most skillful men in Europe; or secondly, that the commission should be entirely composed of such scientific men in Europe, to be selected by some friendly power, to be attended in the survey and view of the country by agents appointed by the parties.

It was in answer to this proposition, that the suggestion of the impracticability of the treaty line was made, and the intention became apparent to lead us away from that inconvenient obstacle to their wishes and plans—the treaty language. The proposition was so equitable and fair—so just to all parties, and so full of promise of adjustment upon proceeding satisfactory to us, that it could not be peremptorily rejected.

But although it was entertained, the answer to it clogged the proposition with so many conditions, and so limited the power of the commissioners, and required the concession on our part of the all

important fact that the St. Johns and Restigouche are not Atlantic rivers—that the original plan was at once deprived of all vitality or power or use, and in fact the reference would have been merely an agreement to abide by the decision, provided both parties should be satisfied and assent to it.

It is certainly somewhat remarkable that if the assumed fact is true, viz. that the treaty line cannot be laid down or fixed according to the treaty, that so much unwillingness should be exhibited to have an attempt made to ascertain it,—or if Great Britain is so strongly convinced of the justice and strength of her argument and claim, that she should be so reluctant to refer the whole question to disinterested and scientific Europeans.

There is an apparent, and I doubt not, a real anxiety to avoid discussion or examination *based upon the treaty*, and I fear, that if we once abandon that line in search of a conventional one, we shall never be able to bring them back again to consider the present line, or to recognize the treaty as of any binding efficacy. I fear too that the only question in negotiations for a conventional line, will be, how large a portion of our territory we must yield up. The suggestion made by our Government to take the river St. Johns from its mouth to its source, as the boundary, was rejected, with a simple expression of wonder that it should have been made; and our Government is told explicitly that "His Majesty's Government cannot consent to embarrass the negotiation respecting the boundary by mixing up with it a discussion regarding the *navigation* of the St. John, as an integral part of the question."

The intimation seems plain, that no negotiation for an exchange of territory or privileges will be entered into, but the single point will be, how shall the disputed territory be divided between the parties. I fear that if we abandon the treaty language, so clear and decided in our favor, and so much at variance with their claim, we shall leave a certainty for an uncertainty, and throw doubt, confusion and embarrassment over our claim and our course of action, and yield to Great Britain the great obstacle we now present to her grasping spirit—the solemn treaty '83.

And what security have we that any line can be fixed upon which shall be permanent, or what certainty is there that the new line may not be declared to be "impracticable," whenever it may come in contact with any of the plans or wishes of Great Britain? It would certainly be difficult to present a stronger and clearer case than we now do, and if diplomacy and skill can manufacture doubts and embarrassments in the discussion of the question, as now presented, we may well despair of ever fixing a certain and unalterable line of boundary. If I am accused of injustice or severity in these remarks, I would point in justification to the remarkable progress of the doubts and assertions in relation to the treaty-line of Boundary. When the question as to which river was the true St. Croix of the treaty (which was the only question then in dispute) was before the Commissioners under the treaty of 1794, the British Agent founds his principal argument for the westernmost river, upon the ground, that a line due north from the source of that river would only include a part of one of the rivers (St. Johns) which have their mouth within New Brunswick. He says, "The most accustomed and convenient rule in cases of this kind is, to leave to each power respectively the sources of the rivers that empty themselves, or whose mouths are within its territory upon the sea coast, if it can be done consistently, or in conformity with the intent of the treaty. A line due north from the source of the western or main branch of the Schouliac or St. Croix, will fully secure this effect to the United States in every instance, and also to Great Britain in all instances except in that of the river St. John, wherein it becomes impossible by reason that the sources of this river are to the westward, not only of the western boundary line of Nova Scotia, but of the sources of the Penobscot and even of the Kennebec, so that this north line must of necessity cross the St. John, but it will cross it in a part of it almost at the foot of the highlands and where it ceases to be navigable. But if a north line is traced from the source of Cheputnatecook, it will not only cross the river St. John, within about fifty miles from Frederickton, the metropolis of New Brunswick, but will cut off the sources of the rivers which fall into the Bay of Chaleurs, if

not of many others, probably of the Meramichi, among them which fall into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and thereby be productive of inconvenient consequences to the two powers, if not of contention between them, instead of "terminating their differences in such a manner, as may be best calculated to produce mutual satisfaction and good understanding, which is one of the principal and avowed objects of the treaty." At this time then, there was no doubt that the line running due north to the highlands of the treaty must cross the St. John's River, and if the starting point was carried east, it is admitted that such line would cut off the Restigooch, which is nearly as far north as our claim. And certainly the line was to run equally far north; whether the starting point was east or west—unless the highlands inclined to the south. And yet we are now required as a preliminary to admit that the St. John and Restigooch are not Atlantic rivers, within the meaning of the treaty.

In 1814, when the negotiations, which resulted in the treaty of Ghent, were in progress, no pretence was made that our line did not extend beyond the St. John's and according to our present views.

Great Britain then by her negotiators expressly stated that she "desires the revision of the frontier between her North American dominions and those of the United States, not with any view to an acquisition of territory, as such, but for the purpose of securing her possessions, and preventing future disputes, and such a variation of the line of frontier as may secure a direct communication between Quebec and Halifax." And when our negotiators peremptorily refused to agree to any cession of territory, the answer was that they "were not prepared to anticipate the objections contained in the note of the American Plenipotentiaries, that they were instructed to treat for the revision of their boundary lines, with the statement which they have subsequently made, that they had no authority to cede any part, however insignificant, on the territories of the United States, although the proposal left it open for them to demand an equivalent for such cession in territory or otherwise." And yet now that territory, which they then offered to pay us for, is claimed as clearly their own, and that line which then was admitted and recognized as including the territory as claimed by us, is now declared to be impracticable and must be abandoned, and a more convenient one sought for and established.

I feel most sensibly, that this question now presented is one of very grave importance, and that the action now to be had by the Legislature of Maine, may, and probably will have a very material influence upon the relations between this Government and Great Britain.

The painful conviction is forced upon me, that Great Britain is determined to hold this territory that she now claims, deeming it highly important as securing a connection between her provinces in time of war and peace, and I reiterate the assertion heretofore made, that "we have little to hope from the forbearance or action of the British Government." Their aim is apparent to expunge the treaty provision, and to hold on with an unyielding grasp to their modern claim, and to reject all propositions having the treaty line for their basis. I can not but regard it as unfortunate, that our General Government, although it has recognized our right to be consulted, before any conventional line should be adopted, has in a degree, at least, given countenance, to the propriety and expediency of departing from the treaty line. "In a note from the Department of State, dated 28th April, 1835, Sir Charles R. Vaughan was assured that his prompt suggestion, as His Britannic Majesty's Minister, that a negotiation should be opened for the establishment of a conventional boundary between the two countries, was duly appreciated by the President, who, had he possessed like powers with His Majesty's Government over the subject, would have met the suggestion in a favorable spirit." Such a suggestion, it seems to me, although dictated doubtless by a sincere desire to end the controversy, was well calculated to lead our opponents as a matter of policy on their part, to clog the previous proposition with insuperable difficulties, and to encourage them to persevere in their attempt to obliterate the treaty language. I think the same effect must have resulted from the singular announcement to the British Government by

the late President of the U. States in 1832, in opening the negotiation under the vote of the Senate, for a settlement of the TREATY line, "That if the Plenipotentiaries should fail in a new attempt to agree upon the line intended by the Treaty of 1783, there would probably be less difficulty than before in fixing a convenient boundary, as measures were in progress to obtain from the State of Maine, more extensive powers than were before possessed, with a view of overcoming the constitutional obstacles which had opposed themselves to such an arrangement."

If a direct proposition had come to us, through the general government, for a specific line of boundary, yielding to us territory, or privileges of navigation equivalent to the unsettled territory which we might cede to them, it would certainly have represented the question in a different aspect. But the question now is, as I understand it, whether we shall take the lead in abandoning the treaty, and volunteer propositions for a conventional line.

In respect to the proposition for additional surveys, as it seems to me inexpedient for this State to acquiesce to the proposed negotiation for a conventional line, until it is demonstrated that the treaty line is utterly impracticable and void for uncertainty,—I can have no doubt that the line ought to be run, either by a joint commission of exploration and survey, or independently by our General Government, by its own surveyors. It is evident to me, that Great Britain is determined to avoid, if possible, such an examination and exploration and establishment of the line, and such proof of the real facts of the case.

It will be perceived that the President intimates that if the consent of Maine is not obtained, for entering into direct negotiations for a conventional line, and all other measures failing, "He will feel it to be his duty to submit another proposition to the Government of Great Britain, to refer the decision of the question to a third party."

As this right is claimed on the part of the President as within his constitutional powers, without the consent of Maine, and as no action on the part of Maine in reference to this mode of adjustment is asked by the President, I forbear to comment upon it, but refer it to your consideration.

Our situation in relation to this interesting question at this moment demands the exercise of cool and dispassionate judgment, and careful, cautious but firm action. We owe it to the General Government, and our sister States, to do nothing rashly—to bear and forbear for the sake of the peace of the nation and the quiet of our borders. But we have a duty to perform to ourselves and our constituents, who have entrusted the rights and honor of Maine to our keeping. Relying upon your patriotism and intelligence and caution, I place these documents before you, and ask your action upon them, in the confident hope, that the rights and the territory secured to us by our fathers, in the field and the cabinet, will not be impaired or surrendered. EDWARD KENT.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
March 14, 1833.

Summary.

From the Cincinnati Whig, Extra.

CINCINNATI, April 25, 8 o'clock, P. M.
MOST AWFUL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.
LOSS OF 125 LIVES.

It becomes again our painful duty to record one of the most awful and destructive occurrences, known in the terrible and fatal catalogue of steamboat accidents.

This afternoon about 6 o'clock, the new and elegant steamboat Moselle, Captain Perin, left the wharf of this city (full of passengers) for Louisville and St. Louis, and, with a view of taking a family on board at Fulton, about a mile and a half above the quay, proceeded up the river, and made fast to a lumber raft for that purpose. Here the family were taken on board, and during the whole time of the detention, the Captain was holding on to all the steam he could create, with an intention of showing off to the best advantage the great speed of the boat as she passed down the whole length of the city. The Moselle was a new brag boat, and had recently made several exceedingly quick trips to and from this place.

Soon as the family were taken on board from the raft, the boat shoved off; and the very moment her

wheels made the first revolution, her boilers burst with a most awful and astounding noise, equal to the most violent clap of thunder. The explosion was destructive and heart rending in the extreme, as we are assured by a gentleman who was sitting on his horse on the shore, waiting to see the boat start. Heads, limbs, bodies and blood, were seen flying through the air in every direction, attended by the most horrible shrieks and groans from the wounded and the dying. The boat, at the moment of the accident, was about thirty feet from the shore, and was rendered a perfect wreck. She seemed to be torn all to flinders as far back as the gentlemen's cabin, and her hurricane deck (the whole length) was entirely swept away. The boat immediately began to sink rapidly, and float with a strong current down the river, at the same time getting farther from the shore.

The Captain was thrown by the explosion entirely into the street, and was picked up dead and dreadfully mangled. Another man was thrown entirely through the roof of one of the neighboring houses, and limbs and fragments of bodies, scattered about the river and shore in heart-rending profusion. Soon as the boat was discovered to be rapidly sinking, the passengers who remained unhurt, in the gentlemen's and ladies' cabins, became panic struck and with a fatuity unaccountable, jumped into the river. Being above the ordinary business parts of the city, there were no boats at hand except a few large and unmanageable wood flats, which were carried to the relief of the sufferers as soon as possible, by the few persons on the shore. Many were drowned, however, before they could be rescued from a watery grave, and many sunk who were not seen afterwards.

We are told that one little boy on shore, was seen wringing his hands in agony, imploring those present to save his father, mother, and three sisters, all of whom were struggling in the water to gain the shore, but whom the poor little fellow had the awful misfortune to see perish, one by one, almost within his reach. An infant child belonging to this family, was picked up alive, floating down the river on one of the fragments of the hurricane deck.

Doctor Wilson Hughes, of the United States Army, (and brother-in-law of our estimable fellow citizen, W. H. Hughes, of the Pearl Street House) is doubtless among the slain, as he was known to have been on board, and some pieces of the military coat he had on, were picked up among the fragments.

Mr. Powell, a highly respectable grocery merchant of Louisville, and brother-in-law of Mr. Wilson McGrew, of this city, is also supposed to be lost as he was on board, and no tidings have since been heard of him, notwithstanding the active inquiries of his friends.

We are unable, as yet, to particularize any other persons lost, as the boat sunk in about fifteen minutes after the accident, leaving nothing to be seen but her chimneys and a small portion of her upper works, and also as a scene of distress and confusion immediately ensued that altogether baffles description. Most of the sufferers are among the hands of the boat and the steerage passengers.

It is supposed there were about two hundred persons on board, of which number only from FIFTY to SEVENTY-FIVE are believed to have escaped, making the estimated loss of lives about ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE!!! Oh! tale of wo.

Death of Rev. Joshua Marshman, D. D.—It is with feelings of the deepest regret, that we learn from "The Friend of India," published at Serampore, that after a long missionary career of thirty-eight years the Rev. Dr. Marshman died at that place, on the 5th of December, 1837, at the advanced age of sixty-nine years, seven months, and fifteen days. He had been gradually sinking during the year, under the weight of age and other infirmities.—*Christian Watchman.*

Peaches.—The Salem (N. J.) Banner of the 24th inst. says:—After the storm of rain and the frosts of last week, a gentleman who has a Peach Orchard in U. Penn's Neck township, informs us that he examined his trees and found the buds so much frozen as to fall at the slightest touch.

A Seminole Squaw, who was born blind, was recently restored to sight, at New-Orleans, by an operation performed by Dr. Luzenburg. Several chiefs witnessed the scene, and were truly astonished at the result.

New Post Offices.—Greeley, Somerset Co., John Greeley, P. M.—Kingsbury, Somerset Co., David Drew, P. M. Orrin Whittaker has been appointed P. M. at Gouldsboro', Hancock Co.

The New York Banks, having resumed specie payments, are now enabled to declare dividends which several of them have already done.

WHEAT raised in Hancock County, for which a Bounty has been paid by the State.

Bushels.	Bounty.	1837, Census.
Aurora, 855	\$64.10	140
Amherst, 529	42.96	198
Bluehill, 1,497	124.22	1808
Brooksville, 746	63.02	1192
Bucksport, 1,757	143.82	2825
Castine, 415	35.30	1166
Cranberry Isles, 590	53.81	183
Deer Isle, 1,549	121.02	2473
Dedham, 315	28.54	427
Eden, 1,065	91.29	1024
Ellsworth, 397	33.42	2195
Franklin, 462	37.31	474
Gouldsborough, 679	53.61	1047
Greenfield, 122	9.75	204
Hancock, 480	36.83	653
Mariaville, 358	30.28	257
Monny Desert, 1,875	154.97	1783
Orland, 2,073	170.03	1244
Otis, (Plantation No. 8)		92
Penobscot, 1,685	141.99	1496
Sedgwick, 599	52.70	1784
Sullivan, 789	64.17	611
Surry, 80	7.20	735
Swan's Island, 565	49.90	225
Trenton, 1,611	131.06	924
Vinalhaven, 356	42.96	1768
Waltham, No. 1 N. Division, Eastbrook, Unincorporated Places,		74 141 770
21,455	\$1,784.26	28,120

Aurora in Hancock County raised six bushels and three quarts to each inhabitant. Dedham about three and a half, and some other towns come nearly up to three.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. The steam packet Great Western, at New York, brought Liverpool papers to the 6th, and London and Bristol to the 7th April.

The Queen's Proclamation was issued on the 4th inst, appointing Tuesday the 26th of June for her Coronation. The ceremony will be attended by numerous representatives from many of the European courts, who are making preparation on a grand scale to outshine each other in the splendor of their appointments. In most instances, if not in all, they are to defray their own expenses.

A letter from Warsaw announces the arrival of a new ukase from St. Petersburg, by which all the ancient boundaries of Russian Poland are abolished, and the latter kingdom is finally incorporated with Russia. The inhabitants are to pass freely from one country to the other, without obtaining passports—the custom houses between Russia and Poland are done away—the children of Polish soldiers are to belong to the Russian government, and to be placed in Military schools—and generally the inhabitants of Poland are to be governed by the same laws as those of Russia.

The committee of the French Chamber of Deputies, to which the several railroad bills were referred, have decided by a majority of 12 that where private companies are willing to undertake it, the construction of the roads shall be left to them, and not be assumed by the government. The committee rejected the ministerial proposition, to construct the Paris and Brussels railroad at the expense of the government.

During the month ending the 24th of March, 30 vessels arrived at Liverpool, from the United States.

The British Government has issued a long despatch in relation to the North-eastern Boundary. It proposes to unite the State of Maine with the two Governments in running the boundary line.

The Thames Tunnel has again been cleared of water, and on Saturday Mr. Brunel entered the

shield and found every thing perfect; the late interruption of the Thames not having done any damage, the work will soon be resumed.

The U. S. frigate United States, whilst entering the port of Toulon, on the 21st March, run aground in the road to the west of the town. As soon as the semaphore gave the signal, men and boats were sent to her aid. Orders were also given to a steamboat to assist in getting the frigate afloat, which was soon done, and on the 27th she took on board a number of chests of silver, supposed to be the last instalment of the indemnification, and sailed the next day.

The Revenue Tables published in the British papers show a falling off in the receipts for the year, of £2,332,346, and to those of the quarter of \$462,420. The principal defalcation appears under the head of Customs and Excise the deficiency in each of these departments amounting to upwards of a million for the whole year.

Advices from Naples, of the 17th March, state that scarcely a night passed without the commission of some robbery or murder in the streets of that city. The police had arrested a number of malefactors, among whom were many soldiers of the Sicilian regiments of the garrison. The King sailed on the 12th for a destination which was kept secret; the vessel in which he embarked was full of troops.

According to an official return of the ravages occasioned by the late inundation of the Danube, the number of houses completely ruined in Pest amounted to 2281; 827 others had been so seriously damaged, that it was found necessary to prop them up.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Sunday last, by Rev. Calvin Gardner, of Waterville, Mr. Orrin Emerson to Miss Louisa Thing.

In this town, on the 25th ult. by Elder Ingraham, Mr. Benjamin Adams, Jr. to Miss Harriet Merrill.

In Winthrop, on Sunday morning last, by Rev. Mr. Ingraham, Mr. Ebenezer Marrow to Miss Harriet Wadsworth.

DIED.

In this town, on Tuesday last, after a protracted illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Joanna, wife of Mr. Jonathan Davenport, aged 69. [Portland and Portsmouth papers will please copy.]

On Sunday evening, 22d ult, at the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Ephraim Carter, JOHN W. WALES, only son of Benjamin Wales of Hallowell, in the 28th year of his age, and his only child and son, HENRY H. WALES, 2 1-2 months old.

In Anson, Mr. ARIEL TINKHAM. In the death of this man the cause of Agriculture has lost one of its most efficient aids.

Although possessed of many eccentricities he was a man of sound practical judgment. He emigrated from the town of Middleboro', Ms. many years ago, and settled in the town of Anson, then comparatively a wilderness. Here for some years he labored alone—felling the forest, and making for himself a farm, which subsequently became one of the best in the town. His industry and attention to business enabled him to accumulate property, which he was always ready to invest in any useful branch of business. His taste for good stock induced him to improve and encourage the improvements of sheep and cattle; and his neighbors are much indebted to him, not only for the abundance of good sheep, cattle, &c. which may be now found there, but for much of the spirit of Agriculture which he infused into the young men of the vicinity.

In Brownville, Sunday morning, April 8th, Mrs. Martha Jane, wife of Mr. William Brown, aged 31 years and 8 months.

NEW CHAISE

For Sale, on reasonable terms.
38 Enquire of SIMON PAGE.

PAINTS AND OIL.

F. SCAMMON, No. 4, Merchants' Row, has just received a large stock of Paints, Oil, Varnish, Paint Brushes, &c., which will be sold low.
Hallowell, May 4, 13 f. & c. 38

NOTICE.

A place wanted for a Colored Girl, 12 years of age, that may serve till she is 18. Apply to R. B. LEWIS, Water street, at the foot of Winthrop street, Hallowell. 3w12

BUSH MESSENGER.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Farmers of Kennebec County that the unrivalled Horse BUSH MESSENGER will stand for the use of Mares during the ensuing season at Winthrop Village.

The *Bush Messenger* is a son of the Old Winthrop Messenger, whose fame is so well known in this County that nothing further need be said of him. His son combines all the good properties of his sire, and has none of his failings. He is a cream color, stands sixteen and a half hands high, is young, healthy and active. Those who are anxious to raise colts that shall be well fitted for speed, strength and bottom, with symmetry of form and excellence of disposition, had better embrace this opportunity.

Terms reasonable.

WILLIAM H. GAZLIN.

Winthrop, April 19, 1838.

3w12

THE CELEBRATED MORGAN HORSE, SIR CHARLES.

Will be kept the ensuing season at WILLIAM ELWELL'S Stable, in Gardiner. The Sir Charles is of a beautiful chestnut color, 15teen and a half hands high, and weighs 1100 lbs. He has great symmetry of shape, and of extremely mild temper. It is acknowledged by competent judges that for speed and power he is unrivalled by any other Horse of his class in this section of the country. All gentlemen having an interest in so important an animal as the horse, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. For further particulars see hand bills posted.

WILLIAM ELWELL.

Gardiner, April 19, 1838.

6w12

Arrangements of the Kennebec and Boston Steam Navigation Company, for 1838.

The Superior Steam Packet NEW ENGLAND, NATHANIEL KIMBALL, MASTER, will leave Gardiner every Monday and Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M. and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M. for Boston.

Leave Lewis' wharf Boston every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M. for Bath and Gardiner.

Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from, Hallowell, Augusta, Waterville and Bangor on the arrival of the Boat and on the days of her sailing. Hack fare from Augusta 37 1-2 cts. Hallowell 25 cents.

FARE.

From Gardiner to Boston, \$4.00 } AND FOUED.
Bath " " 3.50 }
Deck Passengers 3.00

During the past winter, the New England has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and the proprietors have spared neither pains nor expense to render her in all respects worthy of public confidence. That she is the fastest boat on the eastern coast is now universally admitted, and her superiority as a safe and comfortable sea boat has been fully proved.

AGENTS.

J. REED, Augusta.
C. G. BACHELDER, Hallowell.
J. J. JEROME, Bangor.
L. H. GREEN, Gardiner.
M. W. GREEN, Boston.
Gardiner, April, 1838.

34

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the last Monday of April, A. D. 1838, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of JOHN RICH, late of Hallowell, in said County, formerly of Boston Massachusetts, deceased, having been presented by ABRAHAM RICH, the Executor therein named for Probate:

Ordered, That the said Abraham Rich give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer and Chronicle, newspapers printed at Hallowell, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said County on the last Monday of May next at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

ATTEST: JOSEPH J. EVELETH, Register.
A true copy. Attest: Jos. J. Eveleth, Register.

WOMAN as she should be, and Woman in her social and domestic character.
For sale by GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH.
March 1, 1838. 29

MISCELLANEOUS.

A RUNAWAY MATCH. An amusing story, reflecting great credit upon the lady concerned, and no small disgrace upon her intended husband, is thus related in the Illinois Backwoodsman:

In this State no minor can obtain from the county commissioners' court, a license to marry, without first obtaining the consent of his or her parent or guardian, and without such license, cannot marry in this State. Young couples frequently fly to the opposite side of the Mississippi where no license is required.

These 'runaway matches,' as they are called, are very frequent. A laughable occurrence of that kind happened a few days ago, which has made much sport in this region.

A Miss —, about seventeen years of age, who is the heiress to an estate valued at \$10,000, lately ran away in company with a bridemaid and her lover, who was nearly thirty. Her guardian believing the man totally unworthy of her, had refused his consent. When they reached the bank of the Mississippi, the ice was running furiously in the river, but the young lady expecting every moment her guardian would arrive there in pursuit, urged her lover to lose not an instant in pushing the boat from the shore. His courage seemed to have a good deal abated, but he, with the owner of a large skiff, and the bridemaid, embarked with his intended bride. They had nearly reached the head of an island about a third of the distance from the opposite shore; when the current became more rapid, the cakes of ice very large, and their situation extremely dangerous. The lover, excessively frightened, and forgetful of every body but his own dear self, bawled out in the most piteous accents, "Oh! I shall be drowned—I shall be drowned!" and bitterly reproached his lady love as the cause of his probable death. She uttered not a word, but her courage and presence of mind seemed to increase with the peril. A tremendous cake of ice fairly capsized the boat, but it was so large that all got on it, the lover rendering her no assistance at all. It bore them to the head of the island, and, as good fortune would have it, the chute between it and the Missouri shore was frozen over, and they crossed it without difficulty. They reached a tavern near the river, and after changing their wet garments and becoming warm at a good fire the lover hinted to the young lady that it was time now to have the knot tied, as the magistrate had arrived for that purpose, and was in the next room. She gave him a most withering look of contempt, and declared she would never unite her destiny with one who was so selfish and cowardly. It was in vain that he attempted by entreaty and argument to change her resolution. She was immovable, and replied to him with scorn.

A few days afterwards she returned to the house of her guardian, thankful that she had escaped marrying a man whose only object was her fortune.

The lover returned to this side of the river, also; but such showers of ridicule and contempt were bestowed upon him, that he found it best to decamp, which he did a few nights ago, leaving behind him a host of unpaid demands.

AWFUL SITUATION. The following alarming adventure, happened to a gentleman in the course of a late visit to the celebrated Cathedral of St. Paul's London. In his investigation of the several curiosities of the place, he arrived at the turret which contains the machinery of the clock. Here the dial plate is accessible, and on its inside is a small square aperture, for the convenience of the person shifting the hands of the clock. Our friend being of a decidedly inquisitive disposition, and particularly fond of thrusting himself into every strange and out of the way corner, immediately popped his head through the inviting opening. He was instantly absorbed in the enjoyment of the view his elevated situation afforded him, his position in reference to the hands of the clock never costing him a thought, when, guillotine like, down comes the ponderous bar which forms the larger hand, right over his devoted head. A gentle and gradual pressure on the spine soon gave him a hint of the predicament in which he stood. To draw his head out was impossible, and it became an unavoidable fixture, while the powerful and steady motion of the machinery was scarcely at all impeded. Decapitation in its most lingering and shocking

form must have been inevitable, had not the beller in the exercise of his duty at this moment arrived. He instantly perceived how matters stood and with the quickness of thought stopped the machinery. The bar was shoved up by means of a lever, and the terrified and astonished man released from his peril. It is said he has ever since been very shy of trusting his head off the perpendicular, and gives an involuntary shudder, when, in looking out of a window, his neck by accident touches the frame.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

F. SCAMMON,

DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,

No. 4, Merchants' Row,

HALLOWELL:

Keeps constantly for sale an extensive assortment of *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.* 11f

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of JAMES CURTIS, late of Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to **SAMUEL P. BENSON, Executor.** Winthrop, Feb'y 12, 1838. 3w37

Machine Cards and Filleting.

T. B. MERRICK keeps constantly on hand a large supply of *Machine Cards and Filleting*, from one of the best Factories in New-England, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Also Card Clensers, Comb Plate, Emery and Card Tacks. 34
April 6.

Fresh Garden Seeds*At Lincoln's Agricultural Seed Store.*

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public generally, and to his friends and customers in particular, that he has greatly enlarged his stock of *Agricultural, Garden, and Flower Seeds*, which has been selected with much care from the most experienced Growers of seeds in the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York; that many rare and valuable new varieties have been added, which makes his assortment more extensive than can be found in any other seed store in the State, and that he is frequently corresponding with Messrs. Hovey, Boston, Mr. Belden, Connecticut, and Messrs. Princes of Flushing near New York, which enables him to procure at short notice any variety or quantity of seeds which he may not have. They are put up as usual in papers with short printed directions, for their culture and use, marked 6 1-4 cents, and 12 1-2 cents, and packed in boxes containing from \$5 to \$10 worth. 33 1-3 per cent. discount from the marks will be made to those who wish to buy to sell again with the privilege of returning the unsold seeds; and 40 per cent. discount will be made to all those who will pay for the whole amount of seeds received on or before the first day of Sept. next.

All orders by mail or otherwise, promptly attended to. **R. G. LINCOLN.** 33c
Hallowell, March 30, 1838.

Field Seeds.

Golden Straw wheat; Black Sea Wheat; Malaga wheat; Holton wheat;—Bald Barley; Two Rowed Barley;—Dutton Corn; Early Canada do; White Canada do;—Skinless Oats;—Marrowfat Peas.

For sale by

R. G. LINCOLN.

April, 5, 1838.

34

S. R. FELKER

Has on hand a large and extensive assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Camblets, Velvets and Vestings. Also, a large assortment of ready made Garments. Garments cut and made in a genteel and fashionable style, and warranted to fit.

CAUTION.

The subscriber having contracted with the town of Monmouth for the support of Nancy Towel, a town pauper, has made suitable provisions for her support at his house; but the said Nancy refuses to live at the place provided for her. All persons, therefore, are forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. **WILLIAM H. BOYNTON.**

Monmouth, April 12th, 1838.

3w12

GARDEN & AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.
HOVEY & Co.,
Seedsmen,

No. 9, MERCHANTS' ROW, BOSTON.

HAVE now on hand and for sale at their Seed Store a large and extensive assortment of *GARDEN, FIELD, GRASS & FLOWER SEEDS* of the growth of 1837,—at wholesale or retail, warranted of the best quality.

Grass and Field Seeds of every description, viz: Herds Grass, Red Top, Northern and Southern Clover, White Clover, Lucerne, Orchard, Rye and Dew Grass, Millet, &c. &c. Spring and Winter Wheat, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Indian Wheat, Mangold Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Sugar Beet, Honey Locust, White Mulberry, Early and Late Potatoes for seed, Early Dutton, Phinney and other fine and celebrated varieties of Seed Corn, &c. &c.

Vegetable Seeds comprising one of the best assortments to be found in New-England. It would be impossible to enumerate the varieties in an advertisement. Every new and superior kind is annually added to our stock.

Flower Seeds. An assortment exceeding four hundred varieties, embracing all the newest and most rare and choice kinds in cultivation; reared principally by ourselves at our garden near Boston, and warranted true to their names. Among the number are assortments of *double German Astors*, Lennices, Balsams, &c. &c.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees: Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, &c. Asparagus and Rhubarb roots of the best kinds. A superb collection of *Double DAHLIAS*. Greenhouse plants, Hardy flowering Shrubs, Bulbous flower roots, &c. Books on Agriculture, Horticulture and Botany. Garden Tools and every thing supplied for the Garden.

Dealers and others furnished on accommodating terms with *GARDEN SEEDS* by the pound, bushel or ounce; also in *BOXES*, containing every variety wanted, put up in papers ready for retailing, each kind labelled with the name and particulars of cultivation. A liberal discount made from retail prices.

Having for a long period been engaged in raising seeds and cultivating plants of all kinds, we feel assured that we can supply our customers with articles of genuine quality and true to the kinds ordered. In the selection of Wheat, Corn and other agricultural seeds, we give the greatest attention.

Orders directed to **HOVEY & Co., 9, Merchants' Row, Boston**, will meet with immediate attention, and be faithfully executed. **HOVEY & Co.**

BEEES—BEE HOUSES.

Beard's Patent Bee Houses, with Bees in them or without Bees. Price, with Bees in them and the Right for one farm, from twenty-five to fifty dollars apiece. The above Bee Houses contain from two to four swarms each, in two separate apartments—each apartment contains two hives and thirty-six boxes; the whole house contains seventy-two boxes and four hives—and is so constructed that you have no occasion to kill any Bees for time.

Price of empty Bee Houses, with a farm Right, fifteen dollars; Right without a house, for a farm, five dollars; Right for a good town for keeping Bees, forty dollars; those not so good, in proportion. Letters, post paid, will receive immediate attention. **EBENEZER BEARD.**

New Sharon, March, 1838.

6m5.

The Maine Farmer

IS ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING. In a quarto form, making at the end of the year a volume of over 400 pages, to which will be given a Title Page and Index.

TERMS.—Price \$2 per annum, if paid within the year—\$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year.

In any town where we have not less than six subscribers, we will appoint an Agent who will receive the pay for a year's subscription in grain or any kind of produce that is not liable to be injured by frost, and is convenient of transportation to market, at such price as it is worth in said town.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy for his services, so long as they continue their subscription.

Any paper will be discontinued at the request of a subscriber when all arrearages are paid, and if payment be made to an agent, for two numbers more than have been received.

All letters to insure attention must come free of postage, directed "to the publisher of the Maine Farmer, Hallowell."